

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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VOLUME XXXIX.....NO. 363

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30  
P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THE BLACK  
CROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.  
Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M.FARK THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second  
streets.—CHILDREN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M.  
Mr. John L. Raymond.OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
No. 524 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30  
P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—  
LITTLE SMILE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Mr.  
Rowe.ROMAN HIPPODROME.  
Twenty-third street and Broadway.—BLUE  
BEAR, and FETE AT FOUNTAIN, afternoon and evening,  
at 5 and 8.TIVOLI THEATRE.  
Eighty-third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—PYGMALION  
AND GALATHEA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Miss  
Carroll lecturing.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO  
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan  
Bryant.METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.  
Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.NIRLO.  
Broadway.—JACK AND JILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30  
P. M.BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
Washington street.—LEO ASTOR, at 8 P. M. Mr. Frank  
Roach, Mrs. Conway.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO  
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.  
Sixteenth street.—REGINA DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.;  
closes at 9 30 P. M. Mr. Macabee.GLOBE THEATRE.  
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.  
KING JOHN, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Agnes Booth, J. B. Booth.LYCEUM THEATRE.  
Fifteenth street and Broadway.—NADAME  
L'ARCHEVU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. Miss  
Emily Solenne.WALLACE'S THEATRE.  
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at  
10 30 P. M. Mr. Buechert.WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—MIRIAM'S  
CRISIS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. AFTER DARK,  
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. J. H. Timon.WALLACE'S THEATRE.  
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at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 30 P. M. J. H. Timon.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be cold and partly  
cloudy, with possibly light snow.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Prices in the  
stock market were stronger and the close was  
generally firm. Gold was strong at 111½.  
Money on call loans hardened to 4 and 5½ per  
cent. Foreign exchange was steady.TWO HANGINGS.—Ohio and Nevada must be  
congratulated on the loss of two desperadoes.  
They stepped their hands in the blood of their  
fellow men and the law has meted out to them  
due punishment. No sickly sentiment was  
allowed to stand in the way, and our Western  
States may congratulate themselves on pos-  
sessing juries that will convict murderers and  
Executives that do not shrink from enforcing  
the full penalty of the law.GERRIT SMITH.—The remains of the late  
Gerrit Smith were yesterday sent to Peter-  
boro for interment. Large numbers of dis-  
tinguished citizens paid their last tribute to  
the virtues of the deceased. The children of  
the Orphan Asylum sent a floral wreath to be  
placed on the casket as a tribute to the mem-  
ory of their benefactor. To-day the  
body will be consigned to earth at Peterboro,  
where the deceased resided.OUR HONORABLE LETTER.—The interesting  
letter we publish from King Kalakaua's land  
will no doubt prove as interesting to our royal  
visitors as to us. The facts in relation to  
the transit of Venus will interest all who are  
engaged in scientific study. The observation  
seems to have been completely successful at  
this point, and it shows what wondrous and  
precise knowledge our philosophers have  
acquired of the movements of the heavenly  
bodies. The success of this experiment must  
have the effect of encouraging philosophical  
research and increasing our faith in human  
progress.UNHAPPY SPAIN.—Another general has pro-  
nounced in Spain. The flag of Alfonso has  
been unfurled in Valencia by General Martinez  
Campos, at a time when the government was  
making serious efforts to concentrate all their  
available forces against the Carlists. What-  
ever the ultimate result of the new movement,  
its immediate effect must be to give Carlistism a  
breathing space. The majority of the Spanish  
officers sympathize with the cause of Alfonso,  
and it may be that General Campos has simply  
initiated a movement which will sweep away  
the throne of Isabella as quickly as the  
Spanish army one can well understand the  
eagerness of the radical republicans to  
dissolve the armed force and rely on volun-  
teers for defence. The Pretorian spirit seems  
to survive every change, and until some  
power arises in the Peninsula capable of  
striking terror into this military banditti  
Spain can have for no rest.

## The Closing Year.

The year which comes to an end will be re-  
membered among the noted years of the  
world's history. Although not an epoch like  
those which saw the falling of the Bastille, the  
Declaration of Independence, Waterloo and  
Sedan, it has been full of instructive experi-  
ences. In all the world, with the exception of  
the Pyrenees, a South American State, a  
jungle-filled realm in Africa, an island in  
the China Sea and a far distant colonial ac-  
quisition of Holland, there has been peace.  
But even this peace has been feverish, uncer-  
tain, and with anxieties almost as intense as  
those of war. The heavens have been dark  
with rolling clouds, the smoke of smouldering  
enmities, now and then lightning flashes and  
ominous tokens, thunder and rain. Europe  
has not forgotten the terrible struggle of the  
Rhine. All its enmities still live in the  
yearnings of the Frenchman for revenge and  
the resolution of the Germans to hold the  
provinces won with German blood. The peace  
which was to have come with the overthrow  
of the Napoleon dynasty is not a peace, but a  
tumultuous and ostentatious preparation for  
war. The genius, the resources and the in-  
dustries of two mighty nations have been sub-  
verted to martial ends. As we learn from the  
despatches of Prince Bismarck to Count  
Arnim the question of peace and war even  
when this year opened depended upon the  
slenderest chance. History shows how the  
results of a gigantic war may influence for  
years to come not only the nations concerned  
in the struggle but neighboring nations united  
to them by commercial and social ties. The  
whole political life of Europe during the year  
1874 has been controlled by the results of the  
French and German war and by the neces-  
sities which peace has imposed upon Bismarck  
and MacMahon. Europe has during this year  
been an armed camp. Russia dreads the  
ambition of Germany to extend its frontier  
along the Baltic. Austria fears that the  
aspiration for a united Germany may seek to  
include Vienna in the Fatherland. Belgium,  
occupied by one Napoleon and menaced by  
another, is alarmed for the integrity of a do-  
minion which represents Saxon fear of French  
ambition. Holland is not certain that she  
may not also become "necessary to the Father-  
land." England thinks that Napoleon's scheme  
of a channel invasion may be attempted by  
the trained soldiers of Moltke, and that a  
powerful navy is necessary to protect from  
possible harm the silver-coated island.

So, as we have said, Europe, during this  
year of peace, has been a camp of discipline.  
There are more armed men now marching and  
countermarching between the English seas  
and the Ural Mountains than were ever  
known in the heights of the French wars,  
when Napoleon was master and all Europe  
marched to beat him down. As if to add to  
these anxious complications we have a re-  
ligious question as grave as that which in-  
troduced the Thirty Years' War. The policy  
of Bismarck looks beyond the dream of united  
Germany. That astute and daring statesman  
emulates the fame of Gustavus Adolphus, and  
aims to become the leader of a religious  
reformation. Bismarck's aim has been to  
unite Protestantism under the flag of Prussia.  
Apparently a modern policy, it is really a new  
attempt to realize an old dream. Luther's  
reformation was largely a success because it  
was a political movement, appealing to the  
patriotic feeling of Germany and the anti-  
pathy of Germans to Italy and Italian insti-  
tutions. The whole tendency of Bismarck's  
diplomacy has been to destroy the influ-  
ence of the Catholic Church. This he  
has attempted with a merciless sin-  
cerity of purpose. The relations between  
Germany and the Holy See which at the be-  
ginning of the year were simply an estrange-  
ment are now those of violent hostility. The  
Pope hurls his anathemas at the Emperor.  
Bismarck publicly charges the Jesuits with  
having driven Napoleon to war; religious  
fanatics have taken to the pistol, as if  
assassination could ever determine any polit-  
ical event. Catholic prelates have been fined,  
imprisoned and banished, and Catholic ladies,  
even of noble blood, have been thrown into  
jail for daring to sympathize with their pas-  
tors' sorrows. In the meantime, as if to show  
that the policy of the Chancellor rises above  
every consideration of the citizen's liberty  
and honor, we have seen him arrest a rep-  
resentative in Parliament for the expression of  
an opinion unfriendly to the government.  
More than all, we have seen him strain the  
power of the Prussian governmental system  
to destroy a great statesman whose rivalry he  
dreaded. The prosecution and the trial of  
Count Arnim have been among the extraor-  
dinary events of the year, and the result,  
which is accepted as a practical acquittal of  
the Count, is regarded as the first check which  
Bismarck has received in his extraordinary  
and brilliant career.

In the meantime France has been steadily  
marching to republicanism, dragging with it  
the reluctant MacMahon. The Septennate,  
which was to have fallen before its first year  
closed, lives mainly because of the patient  
conservatism of the republican leaders. This  
admirable policy of regarding republicanism  
as something to grow, like the oak tree or the  
coral rock, to slowly gather life and strength,  
has preserved order, stimulated prosperity  
and added vastly to the good opinions en-  
tertained of France. The only parties who  
have disturbed France are the monarchists.  
Republicanism is no longer a destructive but  
a conservative force. Whenever the elections  
have spoken France has declared for the Re-  
public. Whether the coming year will deal  
as gently with the Septennate as 1874, or  
whether, as is feared now, the intrigues of  
the monarchists may compel a *coup d'etat*  
and a dictatorship, is a problem. But no gov-  
ernment that can now be established in France  
will live but the Republic. Wisdom like this  
has not been shown in Spain. The republi-  
cans of that unhappy nation gained power  
under the leadership of the illustrious  
and eloquent Castelar. Foolish counsels  
distracted the party, and one wild purpose  
succeeded another, until the Republic was  
stricken down by the sword of Serrano and  
the Congress driven by soldiers out of the hall  
of assembly. Serrano has been dictator for a  
year, with no one to question him but the  
Carlists. Although his dictatorship has been  
recognized by most of the European Powers  
he has failed to pacify Spain. The Carlists,  
under the lead of Don Carlos, have occupied  
Biscay. All the military efforts of the Span-  
ish army have not diminished their power.  
The King reigns through the fanaticism, the

loyalty, the ignorance and the provincial  
prejudices of that peculiar people. So far as  
we can understand the relations of the oppos-  
ing forces Carlistism is as active a power as it  
has been for the last two generations. Rest-  
ing, as it would seem, upon the time-honored  
prejudices and traditions of a race as proud  
and brave as the Basques, and representing  
the strongest sentiment of local patriotism, it  
seems to be an influence that cannot be con-  
quered, but must be conciliated.

While conservatism has asserted itself on  
the Continent, especially in France and  
Spain, its influence has been felt also in  
England and the United States. When the  
year began Gladstone was Premier, and  
although his power had been weakened by  
many influences, by the reaction and irrita-  
tion that arose from what was "heroic legisla-  
tion," few imagined that it would be seriously  
challenged. An election took place, and the  
result was the overwhelming defeat of the  
liberal party and the accession of Disraeli to  
power. The Ashantee war came to a cruel  
but a successful end, and the Gold Coast was  
annexed to England. While the Empire thus  
grew in Africa another measure of annexation  
was consummated in the Pacific, and the  
Island of Fiji became a part of the vast  
Empire of England. The tory administration  
has ventured on no special  
phases of new legislation. Mr. Disraeli's  
health has been the source of much concern  
to his followers, and fears are entertained that  
now, in the flush, and, as it were, the begin-  
ning of a power, to the attainment of which  
he has given a long life, he will be compelled  
to resign it. The Tichborne case, which  
formed so prominent a feature of English  
social life, came to an end by the conviction  
of the extraordinary person called the claim-  
ant. The controversy between Mr. Gladstone  
and Archbishop Manning as to the real  
meaning of the Vatican decrees has pro-  
duced a profound impression, and, taken in  
connection with the contest between Bismarck  
and the Pope, threatens to exercise a pro-  
digious influence upon political and religious  
sentiment in England.

This has been a sad, anxious and eventful  
year at home. The panic of 1873 was in full  
force when the year opened. We had a hard  
winter. Legislators made a desperate effort  
to pass a measure of inflation which would  
have been a measure of practical repudia-  
tion; but the firmness of Grant put an  
end to it. Had the President continued  
in this wise and firm course his party  
might have retained continuous power.  
But the country showed a restless tendency.  
Maine went republican before this tendency  
took effect. The third term assumed a por-  
tentous aspect, and when to this was added  
the scandals in administration and govern-  
ment and the desire of the country for a  
change, the impatience became a restless im-  
pulse, and the great party which had saved  
the Union and secured emancipation was over-  
whelmingly defeated. Much of this is due to the  
misfortunes of the South. The unhappy States  
who once formed the Confederacy seem not yet  
to have expiated the sin of rebellion. In Loui-  
siana the oppression led to an outbreak which  
took violent possession of the government,  
and for a moment threatened civil war. But  
the wisdom of the usurpers and the firmness  
of the President suppressed the movement,  
and since then there has been no serious out-  
break. Our relations with Mexico and Cuba  
have continued cordial. The capture of the  
Virginia and the massacre of a large number  
of American citizens, which took place in  
1873, still remains a subject of negotiation. Our  
national prosperity has not been as rapid as  
in previous years. Many scandals have  
affected our credit and the consequent  
development of the country. Emigra-  
tion has fallen off and misfortunes in some  
of the Western Territories have checked the  
tendency of our people to go West. The  
general belief is that these business misfor-  
tunes really show that the country is gradu-  
ally settling upon a sounder and firmer basis;  
that we are recovering from the false war  
spirit of speculation and unhealthy enter-  
prise and that we shall enter upon a new  
career of prosperity with the year that comes  
to-morrow. The death of Mr. Sumner was a  
national misfortune. The sudden death of  
Mr. Havemeyer created a profound feeling of  
sorrow in a city which respected his integrity  
and virtues. Our society has been moved by  
an extraordinary scandal affecting the fame  
and moral influence of the foremost clergy-  
man of the Union. This is now before the  
courts of the country and will soon be brought  
to a trial. The visit of the King of Hawaii  
has made a pleasant impression upon our  
people and contributed largely to the good  
relations between the little Kingdom and our  
Republic.

Reforming the Charities and Correc-  
tion Department.

The new Commissioners of the Depart-  
ment of Charities and Correction take office  
with the knowledge conveyed to them in the  
official communication addressed by Mayor  
Vance to Governor Dix on the removal of  
their predecessors that corruption has ex-  
isted in the department. Under these cir-  
cumstances it will be incumbent upon them,  
for their own protection, to cause a thorough  
investigation to be made of the duties and the  
official conduct of all their subordinates. The  
department is so extensive, and so much  
responsibility is necessarily imposed on the  
employes, that a strict scrutiny into every  
branch is demanded as much in the interests  
of the new Commissioners as of the city.  
Commissioner Donnelly has a plan by which  
he would require the resignation of every  
officer under the Board pending an investiga-  
tion, in order that such resignation might be  
accepted or rejected as circumstances may  
require. This is all wrong. The country has  
not forgotten the abuses of power committed  
by Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, when he  
held the resignations of the State officers in  
his keeping, and his example teaches us that  
no community can consent to such a policy.  
Investigation is necessary for the information  
of the people as much as for the guidance  
of the Board, and Mr. Donnelly's plan is ob-  
jectionable from both standpoints. If any of  
the officers of the Board wish to resign it  
must be with the understanding that such  
resignation shall not free him from punish-  
ment if he has been guilty of corruption in  
office. The investigation must be open and  
public, that everybody may know what wrongs  
have been committed, and that the wrong-  
doers may not escape exposure and punish-  
ment.

## Prince Bismarck and the Herald.

It is an interesting fact to learn, as we do,  
from the *North German Gazette* that the *HERALD*  
is the organ of the ultramontanists in America.  
The importance of this declaration seems to  
be appreciated in London, where the declara-  
tions of the German organ are discussed by  
the leading London newspapers. The *Anglo-  
Saxon Gazette* accuses us of having entered into  
a conspiracy with Count Arnim "to slander  
the German Empire."

It is the habit of the *HERALD* to permit its  
columns to speak for it, and not to venture  
upon explanations which never do any good.  
The one thing we will never attempt is to ex-  
plain to the mind of a German editor, espe-  
cially when under the inspiration of Bismarck,  
the exact nature of "freedom of the  
press" in America. It would be just as diffi-  
cult an undertaking as to explain to a stage  
driver who had never seen a locomotive how  
carriages could be made to go more than  
seven miles an hour. We have our own diffi-  
culties in understanding many things we see  
in Germany. We have been told by Editor  
Medill and Minister Bancroft, in eloquent  
publications, that Germany is becoming more  
and more like the United States in its laws  
and institutions and customs. But suddenly  
we find a member of Parliament imprisoned;  
a great nobleman dragged to jail and his  
house searched; newspapers punished; priests  
taken from the altar by policemen; bishops  
banished, fined and imprisoned, and women  
likewise, for crying over their clergyman's  
sorrows. We suppose there is a reason for  
all this, but we cannot understand it, any  
more than the *North German Gazette* cannot  
comprehend why the *HERALD* should venture  
to differ with Prince Bismarck without being  
in the pay of the Pope.

The truth is, we live in a free country and  
print a free newspaper. We are no more the  
organ of the ultramontanists than we are of  
Bismarck. Of the two we much prefer Bismarck,  
who, with all of his faults, has a manly,  
stern purpose to attain, while the ultra-  
montanists are a mischievous set, much  
too good for this world, who should postpone  
their political experiments until they go to  
heaven. It is just possible that our German  
critic regards as ultramontanists all who are  
persecuted by Bismarck. We have none in  
America. The Catholic Church here is  
liberal. The priests mind their own business.  
They are not pressed under the banner of a  
harsh imperial policy, and consequently are  
not "ultramontanists."

The *HERALD* is the organ of no man, no  
clique, no party. It aims to represent the  
highest and most patriotic purpose of the  
American people. We support Bismarck  
when right and oppose him when wrong. We  
have had occasion to receive courtesies from  
the Chancellor in the way of special com-  
munications, and we made our grateful acknowl-  
edgments. When His Highness has any fur-  
ther service of the same character he will find  
the *HERALD* quite willing to be his "organ."  
So far as the Arnim matter is concerned, we  
think the Prince has shown a harsh, mas-  
terful spirit; that he has taken mean advan-  
tages of his former friend and rival, and has  
accordingly arrayed against his policy the  
general sense of fair play which exists in all  
men's minds. What the *HERALD* says has  
been said by the leading papers of England  
and the Continent. Prince Bismarck makes  
a mistake when he attributes this sentiment to  
the desire of any newspaper to be harsh toward  
him. The fault is with himself and not  
with the *HERALD*. Even as great a statesman  
should leave Germany long enough to learn  
that a newspaper can be truly independent  
without being in the pay of an impracticable,  
foolish faction like the ultramontanists, or  
of a poor, battered count, like Harry Von  
Arnim. If we chose to worship power alone  
we should adore Bismarck. But we follow  
justice, whether we support the Chancellor or  
oppose him.

## MacMahon's Reception.

In the delicate state of French political  
parties every action of the President of the  
Republic becomes important. Holding the  
balance of power, the veteran soldier who  
rules over France might at any moment give  
to one of the contending factions supremacy.  
Hence every act of his is jealously watched  
and criticised. The telegraph informs us  
that the published programme of the official  
reception to be held on New Year's Day has  
given rise to much comment. Archbishop  
Guibert is to occupy the place of honor by the  
President's side, and this open declaration  
of friendship to the ultramontanists  
has provoked the liberals and excited their  
fears. It is looked on as an indication of  
the adoption of a reactionary policy, and, whether  
meant or not, is a direct slight to the Assem-  
bly.

WHAT OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT?—Mayor  
Vance reads Mr. E. Delafeld Smith a very  
sharp lecture on farming out the duties of the  
Counsel to the Corporation to favorite law-  
yers. The object of the contingent  
fund which has been allowed the  
Law Department, the Mayor says, is to  
secure assistance to the Corporation Counsel  
in important cases, not to relieve him of his  
duties and responsibilities. Mr. Smith  
seemed to think it was the purpose of this  
fund to enable him to employ other law-  
yers to do his work. Now that Mayor  
Vance has so pointedly referred to the  
practice of the Law Department in one  
particular it is not impossible that investiga-  
tion would reveal other practices equally ob-  
jectionable. As investigation is the order  
of the day let it extend to the Law Department  
also, for we are persuaded that a little  
light upon the workings of Mr. Smith's  
office will not be hurtful to the  
interests of the people. The Corporation  
Attorney's office is another of the subordinate  
departments where investigation might be  
profitable, especially as there have been  
complaints for a long while that the abate-  
ment of nuisances is itself to some extent a  
nuisance.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR, the distinguished  
English astronomer who visited this country  
last year and contributed so much to the in-  
struction and entertainment of the American  
public by his eloquent lectures, makes an ap-  
peal in our columns this morning against the  
injustice which has been done him by a re-  
viewer in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The writer  
of the review, after having been convicted of false  
statements, made an apology which added  
insult to the original injury which he con-  
fesses, and the English astronomer judiciously

sets himself right with the American public  
by addressing it through the newspaper  
press. In his extensive travels through the  
United States he found the *HERALD* every-  
where—in all the railroad trains, in all the  
hotels, at all the news stands, in parts of the  
country most remote from the city of New  
York—and, correctly estimating this distinc-  
tion, which is enjoyed by no other American  
journal, he sends to us his vindication against  
his anonymous detractor. We commend it  
to the attention of his many American ad-  
mirers.

## An Official Malfaisance.

We have repeatedly charged that Comptroller  
Green's financial policy during his  
term of office has been a policy of conceal-  
ment and deception; that the people have  
designedly been kept in ignorance of their  
true financial condition, and that the real  
amount of the city debt has been misrep-  
resented for the purpose of gaining for Mr.  
Green a false reputation for economy. The  
exposure now made in the Board of Appor-  
tionment justifies the position we have oc-  
cupied and fastens upon the Comptroller a gross  
official malfaisance.

The story can be briefly told. The Board  
of Apportionment on the revision of the city  
estimates for 1874 in July last appropriated,  
at Mr. Green's request, eight million three  
hundred thousand dollars for interest on the  
city debt for the current year. Prior to  
making this appropriation Mayor Vance  
offered a series of resolutions calling upon  
the Comptroller for a detailed statement  
showing the particulars of the debt which re-  
quired such an amount of interest. The  
resolutions were voted down by Mr. Green  
and the late Mayor, and the information was  
denied. Toward the close of the year—not  
more than six weeks ago, we believe—the  
Comptroller asked the Board of Apportion-  
ment for ninety thousand dollars additional  
for interest by the transfer of that sum from  
an unexpended balance of some other appor-  
portionment. This the Board granted, after re-  
ceiving the Comptroller's assurance that the  
total amount appropriated—namely, eight  
million three hundred and ninety thousand  
dollars—covered the whole interest on the  
public debt for 1874.

It is now discovered that Mr. Green has  
actually paid nearly nine million dollars for  
interest in 1874 without the knowledge of the  
Board of Apportionment. It appears that Mr.  
Green found a balance of over five hundred  
thousand dollars appropriated for interest in  
a former year or years unexpended, and he  
used the same to pay interest on the debt dur-  
ing the present year, in addition to the amount  
appropriated for that purpose by the Board  
of Apportionment, without the knowledge,  
sanction or authority of that Board. This is  
in direct and wilful violation of law, which  
provides (chapters 303 and 308 of Laws of  
1874) that the Board of Estimate and Appor-  
tionment shall alone have the power to trans-  
fer or reappropriate unexpended balances  
either during the year or at the end of the  
current fiscal year. Nor is it simply a tech-  
nical and unimportant violation of law, but  
one committed for the purpose of deception,  
being designed to cover up and conceal from  
the Board of Apportionment and from the  
people of New York the amount they were  
actually required to pay for interest this year,  
and, as a consequence, the real amount of  
their debt.

In justification of this charge, the gravity  
of which we fully understand, we refer to a  
communication addressed by Mr. Green to the  
Board of Apportionment on June 24,  
1874. In that communication, which is the  
revised and amended city estimate for the  
present year as prepared by the financial  
officer of the city, the whole amount re-  
quired for interest on the city debt for the  
year 1874 is put down at eight million two  
hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Not a  
word is said about an additional sum of be-  
tween five and six hundred thousand dollars  
to be taken from a former unappropriated  
balance; but, on the contrary, Mr. Green  
makes a comparative statement between the  
total amount required to pay interest on the  
public debt in 1871 and the total amount thus  
allotted to be required for the same purpose  
in 1874, and takes credit for the compara-  
tively small increase in the public debt  
in the intervening time. When it is remem-  
bered that the amount thus secretly and un-  
lawfully taken from the city treasury by Mr.  
Green and used to pay interest on the city  
debt represents at seven per cent nearly seven  
millions and a half of indebtedness the gross-  
ness and the intent of the deception become  
evident.

The Board of Apportionment have very  
properly branded this act of the Comptroller  
as illegal and unjustifiable. Will they now  
turn their attention to the share of the Cham-  
berlain in the offence? The charter peremp-  
torily prohibits that officer from paying a  
warrant "on account of any appropriation  
after the amount authorized to be raised for that  
specific purpose shall have been expended." Will  
the Chamberlain, who has been super-  
serviceable in certifying to the exact correct-  
ness of the sinking fund securities, inform us  
why he paid warrants to the amount of over  
half a million dollars on account of interest  
after the amount of eight million three hun-  
dred and ninety thousand dollars authorized  
to be raised for that specific purpose had  
been fully expended?

The Pacific Mail Investigation—  
Startling Developments.

The testimony taken yesterday before the  
sub-committee of Congress who are pursuing  
the Pacific Mail investigation in this city  
shows that they have got hold of a clew which  
is likely to lead to important revelations.  
Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dol-  
lars of the money supposed to have been  
employed in procuring the subsidy have been  
traced to the hands of John G. Schumaker,  
member of Congress from Brooklyn. This  
fact came out in the examination of William  
R. Bunker, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust  
Company. The books of that company show  
an entry of two hundred and seventy-five  
thousand dollars made by it with the Marine  
Bank, May 30, 1873, and on the same day  
three checks of fifty thousand dollars each  
were drawn against the deposit by Mr. Schu-  
maker. Mr. Bunker testified that he has no  
knowledge of the use which Mr. Schumaker  
made of the money, but that gentleman  
should be able to tell when he is summoned  
before the committee. It must be said, how-  
ever, that he was not at that time a member

of Congress. He was a member of the pre-  
ceding, or Forty-first Congress, and is a mem-  
ber of the present, or Forty-third Congress, but  
he was not in that body when the Pacific Mail  
subsidy was passed. There seemed to be a  
misapprehension on this point among the  
people who hung around the committee room  
yesterday, which caused the testimony of Mr.  
Bunker to make a greater sensation than it  
would had it been understood that Mr. Schu-  
maker was not in Congress at the time of  
handling this money.

But notwithstanding this circumstance in  
abatement Mr. Schumaker is placed in a  
most unenviable light by the testimony taken  
yesterday. The *HERALD*, wishing to give him  
an opportunity to explain and to enable him  
to send forth his vindication with the publi-  
cation of the testimony, sent a reporter to  
Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, who made in-  
telligent but unsuccessful efforts to find him. It  
was said at his office that he had returned to  
Washington, which seemed improbable view  
of the fact that Congress does not assem-  
ble until the 5th of January. Inquiries  
were also made at his house, whose inmates  
had no knowledge of his return to Wash-  
ington, and accounted for his absence on the ap-  
position that he might be on a visit to his  
mother, at Claverack, in Columbia county.  
It is strange that he should go either to Wash-  
ington or Claverack without informing his  
family. If the transactions in which he is  
proved to have participated were innocent and  
honorable he will hasten to present himself  
before the committee as soon as he sees the  
city papers of this morning, and will explain  
without reserve his connection with this sus-  
picious business. As he has all along  
known that he possessed some of the knowl-  
edge which the committee are in quest of it  
would be better if he had gone to them in ad-  
vance, without waiting this awkward detec-  
tion, and presented himself as a voluntary  
witness in the earliest stage of their proceed-  
ings. If he does not communicate with the  
committee to-day, either by telegraph or in  
person, and offer to swear to all he knows,  
suspicion will be apt to deepen into belief.  
We trust he will appear before the committee  
to-day and establish his innocence, notwith-  
standing appearances are so much against him.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE STOCK-JOBBER.  
DESPATCH.—We have a despatch from Wash-  
ington explaining the connection of the Pres-  
ident with the stock-jobbing despatch sent  
from the Associated Press and cabled to Lon-  
don purporting to give the views of the  
President upon Cuba. This despatch, it will  
be remembered, made a profound impression  
in Madrid, menaced our good relations with  
Spain, affected the money markets in Europe,  
drew from the London *Times* an in-  
dignant comment and from Baron Rother an  
abject apology. As this despatch came through  
the Associated Press to the *HERALD*, as it was a false, mischievous,  
stock-jobbing despatch, we of course are  
bound to make inquiry as to its origin. We  
are told that it came from the White House,  
and that the President gave it out for publica-  
tion. This statement the Washington agent  
confirms in a despatch printed elsewhere, or  
at least we understand him as confirming it.

This matter must not be allowed to drop.  
We must have the whole truth about it. The  
President, under the direct charge of the  
Washington agent of the Associated Press, is  
accused of having dishonored the country.  
What answer?

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

And now it turns out that Hoffman turns up  
once more.

General W. C. Wickham, of Virginia, is registered  
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, has  
apartments at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. T. Tomita, Japanese Consul for this city, has  
arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Edward P. Lull, United States Navy,  
is quartered